

The Dental Assistant



VOLUME 3 • AUGUST-SEPTEMBER, 1934 • NUMBER 8-9

ABC's of THE DENTAL ASSISTANT



Helpful Hints

ASSISTANT "A working partner"
Be familiar with professional terms
Clean cup for every patient
Diet necessary for good teeth
Efficiency is the watchword of success
Furnish smiles readily
Glassware and nickel always well polished
Health means happiness
Instruct children how to brush their teeth properly
Judge of human nature
Kee books always ready for inspection
Leave office in good order
Mouth is the gateway to health
Neatness is a great asset to a Dental Office
Oil unit frequently
Prepare for each patient as you would for a guest
Quick in action
Remind patients to visit the Dentist at least twice a year
Sterilize instruments after each operation
Telephone—answer pleasantly
U should greet every patient upon their arrival
Ventilate the office well every morning
White uniform and shoes
X-Ray necessary for thorough diagnosis
Y not help to educate the public to be more tooth minded
Zeal and enthusiasm make better ASSISTANTS.

*Culled from "The Mirror", Feb., 1934, Bulletin of
the Cincinnati D. A. Assn.*

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VOLUME 3

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The Dental Assistant's Place in Oral Surgery

By Gloria Rapoport, Corres. Secy., E. & E. Society for D. A., 1st Dist., N. Y., Inc.

WE may divide the Dental Assistant's work in Oral Surgery into three stages.

1. The preparation for the operation, which includes the patient, instruments and supplies.
2. Assisting the doctor in the operation.
3. Removing all traces of the operation as quickly as possible.

The first stage is the most important of the three. It is here that the assistant's greatest responsibility lies, for she is working without direct supervision from the doctor. Any miss or slip in the technique of rigid asepsis may result in grave consequences. Care in this part of the work can never be overdone. It is the carelessness of the assistant that may be responsible for any infection from outside sources. No detail is too small that it may be overlooked, nor is any duty too big that it may be shirked. Some time previous to the operation the assistant should discuss the case with the doctor in order to learn what he is going to do. If there are any radiograms, they should be consulted in order to gain a knowledge of the area to be operated upon. At this time also, the assistant should find out whether the doctor will require any special instruments. When a mental picture is obtained as to what is expected, the actual preparations may be begun. Allow plenty of time, so that all will be ready for the doctor and the patient.

The instruments are first put into the sterilizer and boiled for twenty minutes. This will do away with all forms of pathogenic bacteria except such spore-bearing forms as Tetanus. This risk however, is negligible as they are not ordinarily found on scrubbed metal instruments. At least

two tables should be in readiness to receive the sterile instruments. These may be a bracket table, Mayo stand, or any other type used in the office. Wash these tables with an antiseptic such as lysol and cover them with a sterile towel. They must not be touched any more than possible after this, and the towels must not be handled with anything but sterile forceps. Include in the armamentarium plenty of forceps and pliers. They are easily contaminated and should be immediately discarded once used. The instruments should be put on the towels and covered with another sterile towel. All sharp instruments which have been sterilized in a solution should be included. Have ready a nail-brush and a boilable nail file which have been sterilized ready for the doctor's use. If he is accustomed to gloves, have these ready also.

Attach the handpiece, which has been boiled in oil. Fill the hypodermic with the solution, making sure in the meantime that the needles are the type the doctor will need and that the lumen is clear. If Nitrous Oxide is to be used, have the machine in working order, prepare a tray with a mouth clamp, throat pack, a stimulant, mouth prop, and anything else the doctor is accustomed to using. Prepare several packs of sterile swabs and a receptacle to catch the soiled ones. The suction pump should be ready and a sterile tip put on it. A glass syringe and a saline solution for irrigating will be found convenient.

Everything having been prepared, we are now ready for the patient. Greet the patient pleasantly. Inspire confidence and attempt to create a cheerful mood. You can offer no more valuable assistance to the doctor than to bring into the operating room a patient who is in a cheerful and

co-operative state of mind. The patient is brought in while the doctor is scrubbing his hands. They should be seated comfortably, then covered with a sterile towel or sheet. A comfortable position is obtained by placing the head rest and the back of the chair at the proper angle. Much can be done to minimize the strain of the operation for the patient. There should be no uncovered instruments or apparatus to induce fright. When the doctor has finished scrubbing, he should be given a sterile towel to dry his hands. The assistant then takes her place at the chair, uncovers the equipment and hands the doctor what he will need to administer the anesthesia. This begins the second stage of the assistant's duties.

The second stage may be subdivided into two parts: *First*, the care of the patient and *Second*, assisting the doctor. The most important duty in both is to be alert and ready at the slightest signal to do anything required. In assisting at the operation, the assistant's duties consist chiefly in watching the patient, handing the doctor instruments exactly when he will need them, adjusting proper lights and keeping dry the field of operation. The hands of the assistant have no place in the mouth. Everything, without exception, is to be handled with sterile forceps. The fact that live, human tissue is involved should not be forgotten. If it were possible even the doctor's hands would not touch an open wound. There are no set rules as to how to assist at an operation. Reading dental text-books and literature is helpful in becoming acquainted with the anatomy of the mouth and the more usual types of surgery performed in it. The following hints may prove of value. When swabbing always carry the sponge away from the opened area to avoid any possibility of carrying debris under the flap. In retracting tissue for the doctor, the thought must

be kept in mind that soft mucous membrane which is easily torn is being dealt with. More harm than good can be done by incorrect retraction. More complicated suturing may become necessary by a tear, and a jagged scar may be the result. The assistant may be the cause of post-operative pain by causing trauma with incorrect retraction. Small pieces of tissue and bone should be removed from the mouth with pliers or on a swab, to avoid clogging the suction pump tip.

Auxiliary lights or anything else should be held firmly and steadily. As much strain as possible should be avoided on the eyes of the doctor and patient. The assistant should keep track of throat packs and sponges. Vomiting and gagging by the patient is often caused by throat packs and sponges far back on the tongue. When the doctor is working, he is very apt to forget about them. The patients should be watched, if they seem tired or pale have them inhale some spirits of ammonia or smelling salts. A word or two at this time will help break the monotony for the patient, and confidence and co-operation can be induced by a phrase such as "a few more minutes" or "It probably seems to you that this has been going on for hours but it is really only ten minutes." A word or two about the benefit to be derived from the operation may be timely now.

The doctor should be able to depend on the assistant to notice and inform him of such signs and changes in the patient as, flushing, cyanosis, extreme pallor, or rigidity. When the doctor is concentrating on the mouth, it is impossible for him to notice these signs. The assistant should also know how to take the pulse, temperature, and respiration of the patient. Instruments should not be clattered, nor should the assistant chatter to the doctor while he is working. She should be able to anticipate the

needs of the doctor so that the instruments do not have to be called by name, such as mallet, chisel, file, etc. These have a "gory" sound to the patient, and the comfortable mental attitude which has been built up since they came into the office may be spoiled. A basin of sterile water for the doctor to wash blood from his hands is convenient, as well as the end of a sterile towel wet in this basin may be used to keep the blood from the patients face and linen. Whatever may happen during the course of an operation, do not show any reaction. This characteristic is necessary in all phases of dental assisting, but particularly in surgery, where not only the tissue of the patient is being dealt with, but the mental state as well. Any manifestation of fear or surprise on the part of the assistant or doctor will immediately be communicated to the patient. This manifestation may be indicated by facial expressions, unusual gestures, or other mannerisms. Solutions for irrigating, and suture needles, should be ready for the doctor as soon as he has completed his surgery. This is no time to thread suture needles. The doctor should not have to wait for anything. The needles should be counted as they are received back from the doctor, as one of them may slip from the needle holder and be lost in the mouth of the patient. Perfection in assisting in surgery comes only with long experience, study and adaptation to the methods used by your doctor.

The third stage of the assistant's work begins as soon as the doctor has completed the operation. The instruments are immediately removed to a basin of cool water, and soiled towels and sponges removed from sight. Wipe the blood from the cuspidor. This must be done in a flash, for on no account is the patient to be neglected. Let them rest for a

few moments in the chair and then escort them to the rest room or dressing room. Be sure there are clean towels there for them to use. Women patients will appreciate being given a small dressing comb which has been sterilized and placed in an envelope. If possible give them an ice-bag. The bag should be wrapped in a towel so the patient will not be shocked by contact with its cold clammy surface. When the patient is comfortable the assistant should immediately take care of the operating room. The tables, towels and other equipment should be put back in their proper place. Lay aside those things which will need sterilization. With cold water, wash the blood from the instruments—then put them in hot water, and scrub them thoroughly with a stiff brush and plenty of soap. The sharp ones are put into a solution and the others boiled, then dried while they are hot and put away in the cabinet. The suction pump is taken care of by running water through it. Cold water is used first to wash the blood and then warm water to cleanse it. The tube can be dried by disconnecting it and shaking it vigorously for a few moments. The glass jar should be washed and rinsed with a disinfectant solution. This will prevent any odor. Everything should be placed back in its proper place, so that no time will be wasted looking for things when they are to be used again.

If all these foregoing precautions are observed, you will find Oral Surgery one of the most fascinating parts of your work. After certain fundamentals of asepsis are learned, there is no other phase of assisting that offers more opportunity for independent initiative and gratifying effort. Although these fundamentals are difficult to learn, with time they become a part of the personality of the assistant and of the office.

Inspiration Derived from the Dental Assistant's Creed

By Mary Ellen Ross, Member of the Pittsburgh, Pa. D. A. Assn.

Read before the General Meeting, Nov. 16, 1933

A DENTAL ASSISTANT'S CREED—By Juliette A. Southard

To be loyal to my employer, my calling, and myself.

To develop initiative—having the courage to assume responsibility, and the imagination to create ideas and develop them.

To be prepared to visualize, take advantage of, and fulfill the opportunities of my calling.

To be a co-worker—creating a spirit of co-operation and friendliness rather than one of fault-finding and criticism.

To be enthusiastic—for therein lies the easiest way to accomplishment.

To be generous—not alone of my means, but of my praise and my time.

To be tolerant with my associates, for at times I, too, make mistakes.

To be friendly—realizing that friendship bestows and receives happiness.

To be respectful of the other person's viewpoint and condition.

To be systematic—believing that system makes for efficiency.

To know the value of time, both for my employer and myself.

To safeguard my health, for good health is necessary for the achievement of a successful career.

To be tactful—always doing the right thing at the right time.

To be courteous—for this is the badge of good breeding.

To walk on the sunny side of the street, seeing the beautiful things in life rather than fearing the shadows.

To keep smiling always.

I shall endeavor to picture with you, the inspiration derived from the "Dental Assistant's Creed." First we should think, what is a Creed? What is the reason for one? The word Creed is derived from the Greek word "Credo" which means "I believe." Our Creed then, is an acknowledgement of what we as dental assistants believe in our hearts, we should be and do for the benefit of our profession and the development of ourselves. Believing these things in our hearts we try to practise them in our lives. The Creed is our guide to that perfection we are daily seeking.

"To be loyal to my employer, my calling and myself."

Loyalty is the greatest gift we can give our employers and ourselves. Yes! Loyalty is a gift; one which reminds us of the biblical quotation, "Freely ye have received, freely

give"; for to those who give freely of loyalty life holds rich rewards. Let us think for a minute of that wonderful character Anna Shaw; coming from the Michigan woods with such loyalty to women that we today have the gift of freedom and the right to vote. It was her loyalty to women which allows us to be recognized in the professions. Her loyalty to herself brought her from the pioneer life to be a leader of women and also a physician. Great was her loyalty, and great was her reward.

"To develop initiative—having the courage to assume responsibility, and the imagination to create ideas and develop them."

Sakakawea, a young Indian girl, acted as interpreter to Lewis and Clark on their expedition into the great Northwest. She, with her papoose on her back, led the band of men through what had been consid-

ered impassable mountain ranges of the Pacific Coast. Lewis and Clark had separated early in the expedition, but Clark still guided by the plucky Sakakawea, persisted in fighting his way, which was crowded full of discomforts and dangers, in triumph to the Yellowstone where the river gushed from the lower Canyon—and the great Northwest was opened forever. Sakakawea had no maps to study—on her instinct for the right of way, her reading of the sun and stars and the trees, depended the lives of all this party. No dangers of cold, hunger, thirst or darkness were too much for her. When they were sick she nursed them; when they were down-hearted she cheered them. Truly this woman had developed initiative. Her responsibility and courage was so great that the women of Oregon have raised a statue to her honor, which stands in Portland facing the coast, pointing to where the Colombia River reaches the sea. Opportunities are just as great for us to develop *initiative, responsibility, and courage*, as they were for Sakakawea, only in a different way.

"To be prepared to visualize, take advantage of, and fulfill the opportunities of my calling."

Florence Nightingale left a life of wealth and ease, to make a profession of what was, up to her time, a job for the mentally deficient or criminal; all because she had a vision. Her vision and sacrifice has given to the world, patient, kind and never tiring care for the sick. We too must have a vision; hold it ever before us, and work unceasingly for it, and history will tell of our success. Joan of Arc had a vision and brought victory to her country. Every worth while thing has its beginning as a vision.

"To be a co-worker—creating a spirit of co-operation and friendliness, rather than one of fault-finding and criticism."

Play the game fair. Play not for your own personal score; but for your partner's as well; for when the day of reckoning comes; it will not be that you won or lost, but that you played a fair game. This is *co-operation*, and out of *co-operation* develops *friendliness*.

"To be enthusiastic—for therein lies the easiest way to accomplishment."

Because of *enthusiasm* and other good qualities of character a woman, Frances Perkins, was appointed by President Roosevelt to serve as Secretary of Labor. Frances Perkins had a vision of better working conditions, and was so *enthusiastic*, and so *diligent* for the cause, that her accomplishments were great; winning for her the honor of being the first woman to serve in the President's Cabinet.

"To be generous—not alone of my means, but of my praise and my time."

A dental assistant must be generous without seeking a reward; for while her employer appreciates her generosity and other good qualities, it is her duty many times to give freely of herself to unappreciative people. Never to miss a generous opportunity to praise something some one else has done, is doing one of the things which means so much in the life of every human being.

"To be tolerant with my associates, for at times I, too, make mistakes."

How human it is to make mistakes. What a great person we are when we forget and forgive the mistakes of our fellow men. We have the long view of life when we are tolerant. Intolerance is a lack of intelligence and of growth; for if we are truly big we shall realize our own shortcomings and not expect too much of others.

"To be friendly—realizing that

friendship bestows and receives happiness."

Friendly! Only after we have suffered loneliness may we fully appreciate a true friend. Friendship, I believe is divine. With all sincerity, I believe the Pittsburgh Dental Assistants should be congratulated, because they are friendly.

"To be respectful of the other person's viewpoint and condition."

Voltaire said, "I do not agree with anything you say, but I will fight to the death for your right to say it." Every month I read this in "Oral Hygiene" and try to make it a part of my own life; failing many times, still taking a new start each month.

"To be systematic—believing that system makes for efficiency."

We must have well organized lives, the same as we must have a well organized office, in order that the doctor for whom we are employed, can render efficient service to his patients. The first time we allow ourselves to take the path of least resistance, and to fail in any duty, we weaken ourselves and the organization to which we belong.

"To know the value of time, both for my employer and myself."

Time is a gift of God and far too precious to use carelessly. It is very important for us to know the value of time today, as leisure time is what we have most of, and we should use that time to prepare ourselves for a bigger opportunity in life. If we remember in the song "Grandfather's Clock", there is a line which reads something like this "Tick Toek! Tick Toek! His life's seconds numbering,"—there is a lesson there for us. Time is ever numbering our seconds, and it is our bounden duty at all times, to use our seconds so the numbering will be high, and we may know we have tried to do our best. We should use some of our leisure time to

broaden ourselves mentally by reading some of the best literature. We should also use some of our leisure time for pleasure and to enjoy the wide open spaces. This all helps to balance our lives and develop our personalities.

"To Safeguard my health, for good health is necessary for achievement of a successful career."

Health is not a gift of the God's, but is our reward for temperate living and care. We must have regular exercise to keep ourselves in physical condition, so not to lose our enthusiasm for work, and not to allow our bodies to become sluggish. *Health of body* gives alertness of mind and a happy disposition.

"To be tactful—always doing the right thing at the right time."

May the "Golden Rule" be our guide for *tactfulness*. If we could always put ourselves in the other persons place, we would always do the right thing at the right time. Two very beautiful lines come to my mind which would help us in being tactful if we follow them.

"Give with your heart, like earth, the old giver."

"Not knowing what life shall come out of its wholeness."

"To be courteous—for this is the badge of good breeding."

A courteous dental assistant is one who shows consideration for others at all times, to her own friends and to anyone who in anyway may contact her life.

"To walk on the sunny side of the street, seeing the beautiful things in life rather than fearing the shadows."

Seeing the beautiful things in life! Many books have been written on this subject and many sermons preached; and they are all worth while, for this is truly a mark of strong character,

(Continued on page 128)

The Extra-Office Contribution of the Dental Assistant

By Charlotte D. Feller, Member of Hudson County New Jersey D. A. Assn.

MANY articles have been written about the official duties and activities of the dental assistant in the dental office but very little mention has been made about her place outside of the dental office.

During the last few months several questions pertaining to dentistry have been asked of me by various friends and acquaintances and the thought occurred to me that the dental assistant's services do not end when she leaves the office at the end of the day. On the contrary, it is after leaving the office that she begins her extra-office contribution towards two of the aims of the Dental Profession—namely, those of Prevention and Correction. I have been frequently approached by young mothers who have asked me at what age children begin to change their teeth and which are changed first. In such cases, we dental assistants can do our little part in educating these mothers to the importance of early care and of carefully watching the progress of eruption of their children's teeth. In one particular instance where the child was almost seven years and had as yet not lost any of the baby teeth, I suggested that the mother take her child to a dentist for examination for it is not a normal condition not to have changed some of the teeth by the age of seven years.

Very often, even among our friends, we see cases of protrusion and abnormalities which we vulgarly term "buck-teeth." There are many parents who are not familiar with the phase of dentistry known as Orthodontia, or who are not aware that such abnormalities as

so called "buck-teeth" can be corrected. Here again, we may be instrumental in calling the attention of such parents to the wonderful results that have been and can be accomplished by Orthodontia. Of course, we would urge these parents to first see their dentist who would refer them to the Orthodontist. Children are very impressionable and when approached in the right manner it is a simple matter to impress upon them the importance of brushing their teeth regularly and taking good care of them. One little boy, the child of a friend, came to me to show me the new tooth he was cutting. It happened to be his six year molar so I took this opportunity to tell him that now he was surely growing up for he was getting his second teeth, and that from now on he must take good care of them and eat all the vegetables which his mother prepared for him so that his teeth would be good, strong and beautiful. At the same time, I explained to his mother the importance of these six-year molars, key-stones of the dental arch, which are permanent teeth, and that now was the time to begin prevention by taking the child to the dentist at definite intervals for prophylaxis and examination. These children when brought early to the dentist and taught the value of regular examination become ideal and model patients.

One day, a young man whom I know said to me "You know something about dentistry, don't you? What do you think causes my gums to bleed and pain?" I told him that while I might understand certain conditions, I couldn't diagnose or

advise him, but I suggested that, if he valued his teeth, the health of his mouth, and his general health, he go to his dentist immediately as the best source for the advice which he needed.

There was also the case of a young woman who told me she was pregnant and heard that women have a great deal of trouble with their teeth during that period. I informed her that it was only too true, and that she would be wise to have her dentist as well as her physician care for her during this period, so that she might preserve the health of her mouth as well as that of her child. Then I gave this woman a little leaflet which is prepared by the Council on Mouth Hygiene of the New Jersey State Dental Society. This leaflet, illustrated with a child's picture, is entitled "Give Him Good

Teeth," and contains information about how teeth grow, the permanent teeth, a diagram of the ages at which the different teeth erupt, and also a list of foods which provide the substance for good tooth structure. This gave her a splendid foundation for the future care of her child's mouth health. There are many little papers such as this one I mention which are issued by the societies of other states and which may be used in a similar manner.

No doubt many of you have encountered situations like the above and have acted as I did, and yet failed to realize that aside from office routine, we dental assistants in our extra-office contacts are and may be a real benefit in spreading the gospel of Dentistry as a "**Health Service**," that it is more blessed to prevent than to correct.

The X-Ray, the Patient and the Dental Assistant

By Catherine P. Belden, Member of the Elmira D. A. Society, N. Y.

AT this time, when Radiographers are organizing and a license is a necessity to carry on in the X-Ray laboratories, the Dental Assistant should work diligently, both in the study and the practice of the X-Ray, and in the developing procedure. It is hard to foresee just how far the licensed technicians' field will reach, but with the small X-Ray machines used in the average dental office and the better adaptability of the machine for the angles used in the X-Raying of the teeth, the dental assistant will no doubt be allowed to carry on, under the supervision of her dentist, for some time to come and then we trust some provision will be made for her to be licensed

for her X-Ray work, which pertains to the head only.

In some cases the X-Ray work is cared for, by the dentist himself, but in the offices where the assistant has this to do, she will frequently find herself in trouble, as the average patient, with no knowledge of an X-Ray machine, enters the room with fear and trembling. In such a case, the dental assistant with tact and a little understanding of human nature, will go far in relieving the patients' anxiety and can make of them grateful patients. **First** by explaining that there is no pain connected with an X-Ray picture. **Second** by turning on the current and telling the patient the little buzz-

ing noise and the lighted tube are the only noticeable effects in taking the picture. **Third** by showing the patient the film and bite block, explaining how and where you are going to place it in the mouth and why he is to bite on the block. The last but not the least of your troubles, is the patient with the sensitive mouth and throat, causing him to gag every time you try to place the film.

My personal experience with this class of patient, extending over a period of ten years, has been, by reassuring him of the fact that he will not be hurt, that he will only have the film in his mouth a few seconds and that he shall breathe through his nose and not hold his breath, I am able to place the film and X-Ray with the least trouble. In persistent retching, I use a 5-7 X-Ray plate for the molars and I have always been able to use intra-oral films for the rest of the teeth. After the films have been exposed, if the patient is not returned to the operating room,

I escort him to the waiting room and see that he has a book or a magazine to read, unless he is exhausted as frequently occurs, especially in ill health, or if suffering with severe pain, then I place him in the retiring room and have him lie down while waiting for the pictures to be developed before dismissing him. It is merely applying the old adage: "Do unto others, as you would have others do unto you."

Much could be said on this subject, but this article is written to bring before the dental assistants how vital and important the X-Ray work is and with the hope that our association will realize that the band of men and women working in the field of radiography is an alert and growing group. Personally, I feel that the dental assistant should be interested enough in this work, to study and read all literature printed on X-Rays of the teeth, and above everything else, to be very careful in her attention to the patient in this service.

The Dental Nurse

By Billie O. Rogers, Burbank, Calif., Member of the L. A. D. A. Assn.

THE Dental Nurse of today is the office accountant, the efficiency engineer, and the diplomat standing between the Dentist and wasted time. She adds prestige to the office as well as a tone of refinement and individuality. If she has been chosen with discrimination she will possess the qualifications set forth in this article and will be an asset to any office.

Some of her qualifications must be, reasonably good health, a pleasing personality, a cheerful disposition, a strong character; she should have initiative, ambition, a courteous manner, self confidence, and

above all things her teeth must be clean and the dentistry in her mouth the best. She will then be exemplifying the very things advocated by her employer. Her mouth and teeth should be the dentist's silent salesmen, not only in the office but in her social life. Her professional life should reflect itself in her social activities. An old saying, nevertheless a true one, "First impressions are lasting." Many patients will come to the doctor's office because she at some time or place has impressed them with her personality and character. She should have a high sense

(Continued on page 121)

Tributes

To "Our Beloved Dr. Fowler"

As was found in a scrapbook, and revised by Ann F. Walker, Atlanta, Ga.

"HE KNEW"

He was one who knew the cares and crosses, crowding 'round the Assistant's way;
He knew the little losses, sorely grievous day by day,
Would he then so often chide us for the lack of thrift and gain?
Casting o'er our lives a shadow, leaving on our hearts a stain.

He knew our silent story, quivering sometimes through hearts of pain,
He knew, and saw our birth with many a struggle, yet determined gain.
Our path had many a tangled crossing—with the need of a "FRIEND SO TRUE";
Was he who UNDERSTOOD us so well, this—the blessed Angels knew.

He reached into his mighty bosom—for the keys to other lives,
And with love to erring nature, cherished good that still survives;
So that when his disrobed spirit, slipped from this world of care,
We know he's waiting to greet US—His "COMRADES"—there.

A Tribute to Clara V. Mecalsen

Written by Mae Campbell, Minneapolis, Minn.

In the early days of the Minneapolis District Society of Dental Hygienists and Assistants, Clara Mecalsen was an ardent worker and retained her interest and membership in our society until a few years ago, when ill health compelled her to resign and to retire from active duty in the office in which she had been employed for a number of years. We could all profit by the example she set, not only in the capacity of dental assistant and secretary, but in her daily life in the contacting of others. She exemplified in every way the cornerstones of our organization—Education, Efficiency, Loyalty and Service.

Education—by striving always to improve her knowledge and freely imparting it to others. Efficiency—by using that increased knowledge and putting forth every effort she possessed to improve the smooth-running order of the office in which she worked. Loyalty—both to her employer and his interests, to her organization, and to her friends, who once they became her friends remained so to the last. Service—by giving of her very best efforts both in her office and to all who asked of her. Clara Mecalsen was never too busy to listen to you when you wanted advice, never failing to comfort you when you needed cheer, ever understanding and helpful. She possessed high courage, a kind heart and a willingness to do for others. Although for a number of years she suffered intensely, she remained serene and undaunted. Such calm can only come from a great faith and Clara Mecalsen had that faith. May she rest in peace and Light Perpetual shine upon her.

A Tribute to Betty Davis

Written by Benta Lawson, Minneapolis, Minn.

The Minneapolis District Society of D. H. & A. tragically lost its beloved treasurer, Betty Davis, by death following an automobile accident on May 13, 1934. The loss was so sudden and the shock so great that we scarce can realize that she has left us. Betty was in the very flower of youth, being only 22 years of age. Her sole near surviving relative is her mother, Mrs. Belle Davis, who cherished her daughter above all else, and who now is teaching us something in the matter of bravery and resignation, for Betty was a veritable ray of sunshine to all who knew her; we loved her for her radiant spirit of cheerfulness, and it requires, indeed, a great vision and a great faith to accept her physical loss.

The Minneapolis District Society attended Betty's beautiful and impressive funeral services en masse at Lakewood Chapel, and at our regular meeting on June 5th, a memorial service in her honor was held. Resolutions of our love and respect for Betty and our profound sympathy for her mother, were presented and unanimously adopted, to be spread upon the minutes of our organization, and a copy thereof sent to Mrs. Belle Davis.

The Dental Assistant

A Monthly Publication

A Journal for Dental Assistants Devoted to Their Interests and Education
Monthly publication of the A.D.A.A. A Journal for Dental Assistants Devoted to their Education and Interests and to the Efficient Conduct of Dental Offices. Publication of all statements, opinions, or data, is not to be considered as an endorsement of same by the magazine or its publishers.

NEW YORK CITY, AUGUST-SEPTEMBER, 1934

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

Make Yourself a Specialist

IN ALL professions as well as many businesses, there are those to whom some particular phase of their work has interested them to the extent that they finally drift into doing that one thing, making it their professional specialty, or hobby as the case may be.

Our work as dental assistants presents many things during the course of the day that are more interesting to us, and therefore we find ourselves doing them better. Other things we do mechanically, and quite often we have to force ourselves to do certain of them—and I believe we generally do not do those things which are uninteresting routine, as well as we might. I know in my own case, anything pertaining to X-Rays has always interested me very much, and I take pride in processing them correctly, but to mix an amalgam filling used to bore me terribly! One day I realized that I had more of them to mix than any other, and that I might as well learn to like doing it. I started right away to see what a perfect mix I could make, being sure of the correct proportions, endeavoring to have each filling a perfection of texture, and as Ripley says "Believe it or not," I soon learned to really like making an amalgam filling. Do you not think that very often the things we do not like to do, are the ones that we do incorrectly? For this reason I think that we should try to perfect ourselves in all our duties. This also applies to our personal appearance—some of us still fall short there, despite all that has been written on neatness, and cleanliness. But when you realize that as you step around the operating room, performing your duties, you are often the patient's sole object of vision—is it not important to be perfectly groomed?

Those of us who have been in an office for a long time, are apt to get a little careless about the way that we do things. This is one thing that we must guard against most vigilantly. It is the small details of technic that often seems so unimportant, such as the temperature of the developing solution—nine times out of ten you can get away without testing it, but the tenth time, you ruin your pictures, and then, oh! the grief. Let us not do our work sketchily, if we try to make each of our many duties a specialty, how much happier and what better dental assistants we would all be!

By Mabel T. Burr, Spring Lake, N. J.

Member of Monmouth Co., D. A. Assn., of N. J.

Happy Birthday

AS we go to press, our 10th Anniversary Meeting is being held in St. Paul, Minn.; old friends are clasping hands and new ones too; the East is meeting the West and the North and the South. Serious work is being done for the betterment of the service to the Dental Profession on the part of its assistants; a modicum of relaxation and entertainment is being enjoyed—"All work and no play, makes Jill a dull girl"; plans are being developed for future progress and co-operative effort; new members being received into the group, new societies welcomed as affiliates; delegates are taking copious notes so that the members who had to stay at home, can have a word picture of the importance and scope of a National Meeting. All is a hum of activity under the leadership of the officers, trustees, chairmen, etc., etc. The Minnesota, D. H. and A. Association has been preparing for months their part in the meeting, and we know how well they do things of that kind, as those of us who attended the 1928 Meeting held at Minneapolis have always treasured the hospitality bestowed at that time and we are sure it will be the same this year.

We have every reason to be very proud of our 10 years of growth. Many obstacles have been overcome, many problems solved, and we dare to believe many assistants have been benefitted by their being a part of this great association and its development. It is true there have been some disappointments, but life is like that, it tries our souls so that we may grow in grace and prove our mettle, but if we use our disappointments as stepping stones to better things, they prove blessings in disguise. In our next issue we will give a detailed resume of the St. Paul Meeting.

The Dental Nurse

(Continued from page 118)

of appreciation of the value of personal cleanliness. Her costume should consist of a nurse's white gown with long sleeves, high or V neck, and there are many neat styles from which to choose. A cap, of her Association's choice, white shoes, preferably of a sensible orthopedic type and well kept, and of course white hose. Hair dressed plainly and becomingly, and very little makeup, if any. No jewelry should ever be worn in the office, except a watch, as it most certainly is not in keeping with the uniform. All sensational attire must be avoided. The nurse must be immaculate and refined.

The telephone voice plays no small

part in favorable or unfavorable impressions. A low, well modulated voice of clear and distinct enunciation is always pleasing, and carries an impression of cheerfulness. All salesmen and promiscuous solicitors should be received and dismissed by the nurse in such a manner that they will entertain only the kindest feeling for the doctor and herself. They are all potential patients, and kindly consideration may influence them to return at a later time for professional services or they may recommend their friends and associates to patronize the office.

The competent dental nurse pays big dividends.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To all Sub-Editors, Contributors, etc.

The next issue of this magazine will be a combined issue for the months of October-November. All data must be in the hands of the Editor, Juliette A. Southard,

c/o Aloise B. Clement, 2958 N. 59th St., Omaha, Nebraska, by September 20th. PLEASE NOTE THIS DATE. Promptness will be appreciated. THANKS.



Question Box*

Elizabeth V. Shoemaker
Kew Plaza, Kew Gardens, N. Y.



Q. Is there a Standard Procedure for Treatment of Dental Clinic Patients? If you know of one please tell me where I can get it?

A. There is an excellent folder covering the Standard Procedure for Treatment of Dental Clinic Patients, published by the Committee on Community Dental Service of The New York Tuberculosis and Health Association. Address this Society, care of Rockefeller Center Building, New York City, and the folder will be mailed to you. Please enclose postage.

DO YOU KNOW THAT—

There is a preparation of Novocain being used that causes NO untoward reaction in nervous patients or patients suffering from arteriosclerosis, high blood-pressure or heart diseases?

DO YOU KNOW THAT—

An application of Iodine on a scratch on mahogany furniture will color it so that after using a good furniture oil, when the Iodine is thoroughly dry, it will be hardly noticeable?

DO YOU KNOW THAT—

Teeth are destined to lose their function and become useless appendages? (in a Hundred Million Years.)

DO YOU KNOW THAT—

Labels on all bottles can be preserved and kept legible by painting them with varnish or very thin melted paraffine?

DO YOU KNOW THAT—

Fluorin in drinking water causes mottled enamel. Three parts to one million will produce this condition?

DO YOU KNOW THAT—

A typed list of the DENTISTS frequently called from your office, with their address and telephone number, is a time saver?

DO YOU KNOW THAT—

There are twenty deciduous teeth and thirty-two permanent teeth?

DO YOU KNOW THAT—

Gargling with ice-water, before placing a radiograph film in the mouth, prevents gagging?

* We invite our readers to send in questions and suggestions. Personal replies will be sent upon receipt of self addressed and stamped envelope. Data must be received by the 3rd of the month for the issue of the succeeding month. Send to ELIZABETH V. SHOEMAKER, Kew Plaza, Kew Gardens, N. Y.

Society Ethics

THERE are certain courtesies of good breeding that border on ethics that should prevail at every society and convention meeting.

1. Offer your president every courtesy. In doing so, you honor the office to which you have elected her, and you honor yourselves who have chosen her as your leader.

2. Remember the courtesies due the other officers in their respective positions. Especially remember the attentions due your past presidents. This helps to maintain an atmosphere of dignity and graciousness in your meetings and keeps alive a spirit of continuity.

3. If you have distinguished guests or speakers, they should be welcomed properly and escorted to the platform or seat of honor, by an officer or member specially designated for that purpose. All guests should be made welcome and escorted to a seat and if alone, introduced to a member whose special duty it shall be to make them feel "at home".

4. Always accord all speakers, whether members or outsiders, the courtesy of silence and attention. Nothing is more ill bred than to hold conversation while another person has the floor, even though it may be a member presenting what you may think is a tiresome report. In all discussions or debates courtesy and fairness should prevail.

5. Avoid the confusion and distraction caused by coming late to a meeting, or moving about during the meeting, or leaving the room during an address, or when anyone is on the floor speaking.

6. If you are an officer it is most important that you be **on time** at the time specified for the meeting. This is your "job."

In proportion to the degree of attention given by every officer and member of a society to their own responsibility for the maintenance of a proper understanding of the ethics and good conduct of the affairs of the society, will the society be successful and a credit to them.

O. KAY.

"The Clique"

What is "The Clique"? 'Tis a body of women

Who attend every meeting, not just now and then,

Who don't miss a meeting unless they are sick—

These are the women that the grouch calls "The Clique"

Who don't make a farce of that magic word, "Work,"

Who believe in the motto—"Not a job will I shirk"

Who never resort to an underhand trick, These are the women that some call "The Clique."

The women who are seldom behind in their dues,

And who from the meeting do not carry news;

Who attend to their duties and don't seek a kick,

These are the women that the crank calls "The Clique."

We all should be proud of members like these—

They can call them "The Clique" or whatever they please,

But there are some people, who always find fault,

And most of this kind are not worth their salt;

They like to start trouble but seldom will stick—

And leave all the work to be done by "The Clique."

Submitted by Zella Eighmy,
Los Angeles, Calif.

President's Address

"The Dental Assistant as the Office Manager, and What She Means to the Dentist"

By Ethel Mack, Elwood, Ind.

Given before the Indiana State D. A. Assn. at Indianapolis, May 23, 1934

THE subject that I have selected, is rather a comprehensive one, for it makes no difference how efficient an assistant may be, her efficiency is lost if she lacks the confidence and cooperation of her employer. The matter of efficiency does not rest altogether with the assistant. I am sure that most dentists, try to have an assistant in which they can place confidence and responsibility, but in order to bring this about there must be cooperative team work. A good thing in our dental offices, is to have periodic discussions as to the routine of the office. Too often we go on for months without having discussions of changes and adjustments to be made in the handling of our office routine.

The efficient assistant should always strive to improve herself, and in this endeavor she should be encouraged by her employer, that she may relieve him of cares, so that he may be left to do more work in the mouth of his patients; delegating as many of the incidental things in the rendering of service to the assistant as possible. The highest qualities of an efficient assistant are loyalty and sincere application to the full duties expected of her in the performance of her work in order not only to build up a better practice for the dentist, but to show that she is also capable of being the business manager of that office. Most dentists are not business managers, nor do they want the responsibility of the business office, and they are more than glad to put this responsi-

bility on the assistant, if she shows ability and a willingness to assume this part of the work. The Dentist can perform his part of the work without her assistance, but he cannot successfully practice dentistry, and take all the time necessary for the follow up of all the details of the business office. We assistants can manage the office and still have time to assist the dentist when necessary; we can take X-Rays, develop them, and also do some laboratory work, if we will systemitize our work. We should see that our appointment book is filled all the time, and that our records are accurate, as this is very essential. We should watch the collections carefully, as we all know from past experiences that past accounts are hard to collect and in most cases make dissatisfied patients, and here the assistant can easily do her part if the proper arrangements have been made by the Dentist when the contract and diagnosis are made.

It is also the duty of the assistant to see that the Dentist's obligations and his bills are paid promptly. The thank you letters for referred patients, should be written by the assistant, ready for the signature of the dentist or in some offices she signs them as secretary. The Telephone is a very important item, it must be answered tactfully, and in a pleasant tone of voice. In brief, the Dental Assistant who succeeds as an efficient *office manager*, plays a most important part in a successful dental office. To be a successful

(Continued on page 128)

Secretary's Corner

The following new officers have been reported:

OREGON—Portland Dental Assistants' Association:

President—Margaret Cooke, Stevens Bldg. Vice-President—Minerva Moffett. Secretary—Madge Tingley, Selling Bldg. Treasurer—Rosa Zinzley.

INDIANA—Indiana State Dental Assistants' Association:

President—Mayme Williams, Medical Arts Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Vice-President—Esther Brown. Secretary—Mrs. Alice S. Martz, 602 Citizens Bank Bldg., Kokomo, Indiana. Treasurer—Mazine Quinn.

MINNESOTA—Minneapolis District D. H. & A. Assn.:

President—Benta Lawson, 1522 E. Lake St., Minneapolis, Minn. Vice-President—Mrs. Mildred Simon. Secretary—Marguerite Monroe, 5 W. Lake St., Minneapolis, Minn., c/o Dr. E. F. Lieb. Treasurer—Betty Davis.

GEORGIA—Georgia State D. A. Assn.:

President—Mrs. Marie S. Shaw, 810 Candler Bldg., Atlanta. First Vice-President—Mrs. Grace Urquhart. Second Vice-President—Mrs. Amelia Robinson. Secretary—Ruth Mills, 612 Candler Bldg., Atlanta. Treasurer—Mrs. Beatrice Whitaker.

1st District D. A. Society, Savannah:

President—Mae B. Stebbins. 1st Vice-President—Mrs. Jennie Griner. Secretary-Treasurer—Ruth C. Spitz, Forsythe Apartments.

5th District D. A. Society, Atlanta:

President—Mrs. Clara G. Herndon, 731 Candler Bldg. 1st Vice-President—Katie McConnell. 2nd Vice-President—Mrs. Frances T. Rogers. Secretary—Irma Bramblett. Treasurer—Ann Ragsdale.

6th District D. A. Society, Macon:

President—Annie Sue Jackson, 717 Bibb Bldg. 1st Vice-President—Elizabeth Colquitt. Secretary-Treasurer—Hazel Whitener.

WASHINGTON—Tacoma Dental Assistants' Society:

President—Kathryn Browne, 2602½ North Proctor. Vice-President—Katherine McDonough. Treasurer—Catherine Hopkins. Secretary—Mrs. Alice Bender, Medical Arts Building.

Changes in addresses reported as follows:

Elizabeth Forsyth, Pres. of the Seattle Society now located at 708 Brooklyn Bldg., Seattle, Washington.

Muriel Smith, Secy. of the New Jersey State Society (business address) Martin Bldg., 1139 East Jersey St., Elizabeth, N. J.

NOTICE

Every society will receive copies of the Official Program, to be placed in their permanent files for their President and Secretary. These will give you the names and address of all officers, and should be guarded carefully for future reference.

This and That*

Ethel Whitenton, Editor, Memphis, Tenn.

NOW that the excitement of the annual meeting of the A.D.A.A. is subsiding and everyone is trying to get back to normalcy after a marvelous time in St. Paul (thanks to the Minnesota girls, especially the St. Paul assistants and Agnes Danielson, 7th Dist. Trustee) we are thinking about fall meetings, etc. The meeting was marvelous and the inspiration is stirring the local, and state groups to the utmost. The hot weather put no quietus on the Ice-Skating Show. The heat wave makes us enjoy more and more the climate of Minnesota's marvelous lake country.

Speaking of vacations reminds us that the San Diego California girls can have fine ones right at home—horseback riding, swimming and playing tennis. Roberta Steimke says that they really do take advantage of it too.

Catherine Hopkins of Washington State is developing into a cyclist of no mean ability. Soon she will be able to represent Tacoma in vaudeville. Virginia La Flamboy has a reputation of being one of their best chiselers. She always sells tickets, etc. She must be a whiz on collections in her office. Vivian Sherman energetically and efficiently put over a fine state meet recently.

Memphis D.A. Assn. continues meeting through the mid-summer informally in the back yards. Duck dinners. You bring the ducks. Dancing and games, add much to the enjoyment and fellowship. Husband and sweethearts are included. Dr. C. S. Winston of Memphis was the lucky winner at "Ten Cents a

Chance" of the beautiful wedding ring quilt raffled by the Memphis Tenn. Society, to the enchanting tune of approximately \$66.00 net.

Katie McConnell is several pounds and 'umsteen freckles better off after a vacation spent in South Carolina. Katie is the new "newsy" from Georgia. She tells us of activity all over her state. Frances Rogers won the cup offered for the best clinic at the Georgia State meet. The 5th Dist. announces proudly 3 new members—Manila Land, Irma Bramblett and Mary Aslinger, also the "return to the fold" of Lois Mewborn.

Without some announcements of engagements or weddings it is doubtful if the publishers would print an issue of our magazine. None will be more interestingly noted than that Mary Poff of Oklahoma who is now Mrs. Chas. Batten. Mary is a former Board member of the 8th Dist. and has been an active member for a long while. Our congratulations are extended. Not to be outdone, Hollywood, Calif. (they would) announces two brides—Helen Pierce who is now Mrs. Graham Latta, and Frances Fraley who answers to the name Mrs. Marcus J. Dempster, Jr. We also extend sincerest good wishes to Mrs. Fred Ellis of Kansas City, the former Alta Kennedy. Dr. Paul E. Holubek won the lovely Colonial Bedspread and Drapes raffled to the tune of \$68.00 in Hollywood. Mabel Lyon was the artist and donor of the things.

Katherine Carr of Chicago gave a very impressive talk at the Wisconsin

(Continued on page 131)

* All material for this department must be in the hands of Editor ETHEL WHITENTON, 906 Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., by the 3rd of each month for publication in the issue of the month immediately following.

Calendar of Meetings*

Vivian C. Sherman, 1519 Washington Bldg., Tacoma, Wash.

GEORGIA

Savannah, 1st Dist. D. A. Society

Meeting—Sept. 10, 1934, 8 P.M.

Place—Hotel Savannah.

Speaker—Mrs. Beatrice Whitaker.

Topic—Report of Delegate to Georgia State D. A. Annual Meeting.

Speaker—Miss Emmie Woelgton.

Topic—Round Table Discussion, "Secretary-Assistant."

Katie McConnell, Chm. Publ., 705 Candler Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, 5th Dist. D. A. Society

Meeting—Sept. 11, 1934, 6 P.M.

Place—The Southern Health Institute.

Speaker—Dr. Maurice Klausman.

Topic—"Relationship of Intestinal Tract Infection to the Teeth and Mouth."

This meeting will take place in the form of a dinner given by Dr. Klausman for the Fifth District Society of Dental Nurses and Assistants, under the sponsorship of the Educational Committee.

Katie McConnell, Chm. Publ., 705 Candler Bldg.

MICHIGAN

Detroit D. A. Society

Meeting—Sept. 4th, 1934.

Place—Eaton Tower.

Business Meeting.

Round Table Discussion—Leader, Corinne Noran.

Report of National Delegate, Evelyn Kemp.

Meeting—Sept. 18, 1934.

Place—Eaton Tower.

Speaker—Dr. Frank Kelly.

Subject—"Keeping Physically Fit"

Current Events—Pauline Sobkowiak.
Miss Corinne Noran, Chm. Publ., 2577 Van Dyke Ave.

MISSOURI

Kansas City D. A. Assn.

Meeting—Sept. 24, 1934, 6 P.M.

Place—Snack Shop.

Speaker—Lillian Howard, delegate to A.D.A.A. Convention.

Subject—Report of meeting.

Julia Robinson, Chm. Publ., 1628 Professional Building.

NEW YORK

Elmira D. A. Assn.

Meeting—Sept. 24, 1934.

Place and program to be announced.

Marea Van Vechten, Pres., 351 College Avenue.

OHIO

Cincinnati D. A. Assn.

Meeting—Sept. 28, 1934, 7 P.M.

Place—Medical Dental Suite, Union Central Building.

Speakers—Helen Hendricks, delegate, and members who attended the A.D.A.A. meeting.

Subject—Convention reports.

Helene Meyers, Pres., 6019 Madison Road.

OREGON

Portland D. A. Society

Meeting—Sept. 4, 1934, 7:15 P.M.

Place—Room 622, Selling Building.

General Business Meeting, followed by a talk on "Care and Arrangement of Flowers in Offices."

Harriet Hamann, Chm. Publ., 1003 Selling Building.

WASHINGTON

Tacoma D. A. Society

Meeting—Sept. 6, 1934, 6:30 P.M.

Place—Dinner at Walker Hotel.

Speaker—Edith Weinhart, Trustee, 9th Dist.

Topic—Highlights of the St. Paul Meeting.

Speaker—Vivian C. Sherman, Delegate to A.D.A.A. Convention.

Topic—Report of Convention.

Speaker—Catherine Churchill.

Topic—Highlights of Washington State Meeting.

Business Meeting—Appointment of committees by Kathryn Browne, President.

Vivian C. Sherman, Chm. Publ., 1519 Washington Bldg.

Yakima D. A. Assn.

Meeting—Sept. 3, 1934.

Place—Office of Dr. E. L. Green, 702 Larson Building.

Speakers—Lodema Brown, Mira Valentine.

Topic—Reports of the Washington State Convention.

Discussion on "Letter Writing."

Geraldine Green, Chm. Publ., 702 Larson Bldg.

*All the data for this department must be of current value and must be in the hands of the Editor by the 3rd of the previous month.

INSPIRATION DERIVED FROM DENTAL ASSISTANT'S CREED

(Continued from page 115)

to be able to walk on the sunny side of the street. We should be able to see beauty in a storm as well as in a brilliant sunset, they are both inspired creations and are full of dignity and tribulations and we must ever try to rise after pain, as a flower straightens after a rain.

"To keep smiling always."

This is something worth trying as a smile will conquer anything. It leads to success and spreads joy and

happiness everywhere.

Dental Assistants everywhere are greatly indebted to our friend and Founder of the American Dental Assistants' Association, Juliette A. Southard, for such a guide as this; and the greatest tribute we can ever pay her; is to daily put forth a *New and Greater Effort* to live up to the Creed. Many times we shall fail, but with each new start strength will be our reward.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

(Continued from page 124)

assistant you will find encouragement in the following words:

"If you cannot be a tree on the top of a hill, be a bush below, but be the prettiest bush by the side of that hill.

We all cannot be Generals, some must be soldiers.

There is something here for us all to do.

There is big work to do and there's lesser to do.

It is not by size that you win, or you fail;

But be the best of whatever you are."

Classified Advertisement

I am looking for a position. What have you to offer? I will go to any part of the United States, and accept a position outside of dentistry if necessary.

Address: Juliette A. Southard, 2958 N. 59th St., Omaha, Nebraska (formerly of New York City).

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It is on instruments perhaps that it will mean most to you. Not very long ago an eminent dentist while speaking to a group of fellow practitioners said, "To find a new instrument which will enable us to do easily what we could never do before does as much good as acquiring some coveted old book, some rare bit of china, or a valuable print—it enriches our practice. Here is such an instrument—an S. S. White Tarno No. 1. I do not hesitate to call it perfect. Note the poise of the whole instrument, the angles at which the blades leave the shaft, the tapering end, the beautiful finish, so that it is a delight to handle. There is a touch of genius in its shapeliness. Here is the quest accomplished."

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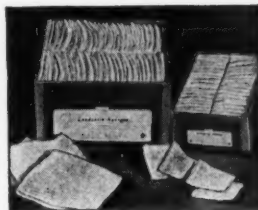
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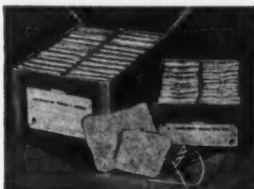
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Information about

Dr. _____ Address _____

THIS and THAT

(Continued from page 126)

sin State D.A. Assn. meet at Oshkosh recently, on the value of belonging to an organized D.A. Assn. Miss Olga Kumm, State Pres. presented the society with a beautiful afghan made by her mother, for raising state funds. It proved quite profitable.

Our "A.D.A.A. Mother," Mrs. Virginia B. Clement, 2958 N. 59th St., Omaha, Neb., has been very ill, but we are glad to report, as we go to press, that she shows marked improvement, and sends her love to "all her girls."

The Founder of the A.D.A.A., our own Juliette A. Southard followed the old advice "Go West woman, go West", and has been sojourning in Omaha at the home of the guardian of our shekels, Aloise B. Clement.



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♦ ♦

Sterile Products Company, Inc.
724—4th Ave. - - San Diego, Calif.

Speaking of Experience

one assistant observed and reported that

"DEE golds certainly cast clean, dense and accurate. In addition they take a beautiful finish."

That Is What You Will Say

when you insist on having

DEE GOLD

available through any reputable dealer.

THOMAS J.

DEE & CO.

55 E. Washington Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Tired Tissues

Three o'clock in the afternoon may not be a convenient time to use Ipana, but at this hour the vitality of mouth tissues is at a low ebb—the tissues are tired.

The entire oral cavity is benefited by Ipana. It not only cleans the teeth and brings out their natural brilliance, but its stimulating effect wakes up lazy gums. Ipana tones and strengthens them and the tingling after feel is highly refreshing to tired soft tissues whether it be in the afternoon, morning or night.

IPANA TOOTH PASTE

Hygiene of the Intestine

The regular elimination of waste products is a necessary adjunct to prophylaxis in treating certain oral disturbances.

Calcareous deposits, salivary debris, thick ropy saliva yield to the corrective influence of Sal Hepatica.

Sal Hepatica is a mild effective laxative and eliminant. It follows up prophylactic treatment of the "vestibule" with a healthy cleansing of the intestinal tract.

SAL HEPATICA

BRISTOL-MYERS COMPANY

NEW YORK

"When writing or talking to advertisers, please mention 'THE DENTAL ASSISTANT'—Our advertisers help support our publication, please support them.—Thanks."

TO THOSE WHO PREFER AN EXTRA-FAST CEMENT

SOME Dentists are naturally fast operators and have long asked for a special rapid-setting liquid to assure a fast cement. Orthodontists, too, have asked for just such a product. Well, it is now available. Caulk has perfected a Rapid-Setting Liquid which sets in 2 minutes in the mouth. We sell it, separately, at \$1.00 the bottle.

Caulk has been receiving an endless number of favorable comments on their new bottles for the liquids of Crown and Bridge Cement. They are not only made with convenient air-tight stoppers and gooseneck droppers, but each bottle carries a label which indicates exact setting time, both on the slab and in the mouth.

No Dentist, nor his assistant need now have any grief in mixing if he "Follows the Caulk Label."

CAULK CEMENT
Average Setting
Slab 5 Min.
Mouth 2 Min.
RAPID

CAULK CEMENT
Average Setting
Slab 8 Min.
Mouth 4 Min.
MEDIUM



CAULK'S 500 CEMENT PACKAGE

- 4 POWDERS
Full-portion. Shades—Pearl Gray, Snow White, Light, Golden Yellow.
- 2 LIQUIDS
One, fast setting. One, medium setting.
- 1 COPR. ZINC
For extra germicidal efficiency.

THE L. D. CAULK CO. MILFORD, DELAWARE

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PREFERRED

SIMPLE cleansing substances are often preferred for cleaning teeth. Yet they are not necessarily always safe, for some property of these simple household cleansing substances may disqualify them for constant use. Oral hygiene products should be safe, as well as simple, if irritation and abrasion are to be prevented.

The cleansing action of Squibb Dental Cream is effected through agents which are scientifically correct for constant use. It is wholly non-irritating and causes no abrasion

to teeth or gums. Squibb Dental Cream contains milk of magnesia, a substance with a high antacid reserve which aids in combatting the acid by-products of uncleanness—the principal cause of gum irritation and caries.

We should like to send you a complimentary package of Squibb Dental Cream for your own use. You will find it is a safe product to recommend to your patients and one that goes as far in the safe and effective cleansing of the teeth as a dentifrice should go.



E. R. Squibb & Sons, Dental Department,
3306 Squibb Building, New York City

Attached hereto is my professional card or letterhead. Please send me a complimentary package of Squibb Dental Cream.

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